THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1774. THE NUMBER 424.

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

*WILLIAMSBURG:* PRINTED BY CLEMENTINA RIND.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

*To the printer of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

THE English constitution, which hath stood the test of ages, and been the envy and wonder of surrounding nations, seems now verging towards a dissolution. Luxury, corruption, and an inordinate lust of power, hath been infinitely more fatal than the hostile attacks of all her other foes, and hath finally proved triumphant in England, and, I may say, without pretending to a spirit of prophecy, that American freedom will soon be annihilated, unless we unitedly exert our utmost virtue and firmness; nothing less can rescue our liberties, now eagerly grasped by the ruffian hand of power. I lament the unhappy situation of both worlds, and when I think of England, that once renowned seat of freedom and justice, I cannot, in the agony of my mind, help exclaiming in the prophetic language of John of Gaunt, as given by the inimitable Shakespear:

"England bound in with the triumphant sea, whose "rocky shore beats back the enemies of watry Neptune, "is bound in with shame, with inky blots and rotten "parchment bonds, that England that was wont to con- "quer others hath made a shameful conquest of itself, "Ah!"——

The following little extract gave me such pleasure in the perusal, that I would wish to see it recorded among the useful performances that grace your paper:——

"As the people are the fountain of power and authority, the original seat of majesty, the authors of laws, and the creators of officers to execute them, if they shall find the powers they have conferred abused by their trustees, their majesty violated by tyranny, or by usurpation, their authority prostituted to support violence, or screen corruption, the laws grown pernicious through accidents unforeseen, or unavoidable, or rendered ineffectual through the infidelity and corruption of the executors of them, then it is their right, and what is their right is their duty; to resume that delegated power, and call their trustees to an account, to resist the usurpation and extirpate the tyranny, to restore their sullied majesty and prostituted authority, to suspend, alter, or abrogate, those laws, and punish their unfaithful and corrupt officers; nor is it the duty only of the united body, but every member of it ought, according to his respective rank, power, and weight, in the community, to concur in advancing and supporting those glorious designs.

"The obligations of every Briton to fulfil the political duties receive a vast accession of strength when he calls to mind of what a noble and well balanced constitution of government he has the honour to partake; a constitution founded on common reason, common consent, and common good; a constitution of free and equal laws, secured against arbitrary will and popular licence, by an admirable temperament of the governing powers, controuling and controuled by one another. How must every one who has tolerable honesty to acknowledge its happy effects, venerate and love a constitution in which the majesty of the people is, and has been, frequently recognized, in which kings are made and unmade by the choice of the people, laws enacted or annulled only by their own consent, and for their own good, in which none can be deprived of their property, abridged of their freedom, or forfeit their lives without an appeal to the laws, and the verdict of their peers or equals; a constitution, in fine, the nurse of heroes, the parent of liberty, the patron of learning and arts, the dominion of laws, the pride of Briton, the envy of her neighbours, and their sanctuary too! how dissolute and execrable must their character and conduct be, who, instead of sacrificing their interest and ambition, will not part with the least degree of either, to preserve inviolate, and entail in full vigour to their posterity, such a glorious constitution, the labour of so many ages, and price of so much blood and treasure, but would chuse rather to sacrifice it, and all their own independency, freedom, and dignity, to personal power and hollow grandeur, to any little pageant of a king, who should prefer being the master of slaves to being the guardian of freemen, and consider himself as the proprietor, not the father, of his people? But words cannot express the selfishness and servility of those men, and as little the public and heroic spirit of such, if any such there are, as have virtue enough still left to stem the torrent of corruption, and guard our sacred constitution against the profligacy and prostitution of the corruptors and the corrupted."

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

*To Lord* CLARE.

MY LORD,

DURING your administration the colonies were noted for their active zeal in support of his majesty's royal family, and of the power of the whole English nation, in and out of the island of Britain. Since the unhappy measures, which the arts of designing have misled ministers into, which were by you in their beginnings opposed, your wisdom and experience shewed you the weakness and wickedness of the persons persuaded, and the creatures persuading them; you foresaw, and with manly fortitude represented against them; and when your strong and clear arguments did not convince, you nobly declined contributing towards measures of which you saw the dangerous tendency. To you, my lord, the people of Bristol lift their eyes, trusting that you will assist them in shewing to the honourable body, "of which you are a member," the dreadful condition the trade of this city will be reduced to if any violent measures should be taken in America. Your lordship knows that the city hath had but little trade to Turkey, and even that little is lessened by the present troubles of the Levant; that the Italian trade is become very considerable; that the severe regulations of the government of Portugal, and the edicts of the king of Spain, hath reduced our commerce with those kingdoms so much as to make it a most considerable object. Our dependence now is on the American and Irish trades. Suppose the representatives of the India company, on behalf of themselves, and some governors and crown officers, whose conduct hath been complained of by the people, should be believed, what must be the natural consequence but determinations unjust to the accused, and hurtful to the interest of these realms? The India company, whose conduct hath not always been judged immaculate, and governors and governmental officers, who have been accused and never tried, it is hoped these are not to be admitted as evidence against a body of some millions of the English nation. I cannot believe what is said of these accused towns and provinces; are they not to be heard in answer before determination? We hope, if such attempts are made, your lordship will use the great advantages your elocution and experience give you, in prevailing that both parties may be heard. The people complain of oppression by a *monopolizing company*, and the people complain of governmental officers for misdemeanors, oppressions, and misrepresenting his majesty's good subjects, and striving to raise discord. This was a crime in Scotland punished with death under the name of *liege leesing*. A peer of the name of Campbell, an ancestor of the earl of Bute, was condemned to death for this crime. If instead of hearing the people in their defence, against the heavy charges laid against them, you should proceed to judgment against them, and allow *allegata* to have the force of *probata*, this must give no reputation to the justice of the proceedings of such a court. Suppose this interested, monopolizing company, should prevail, and men of war and armies should be ordered to force the English in America to drink tea, as they were sent to force the unhappy people of Indostan to chew beetel, the effect would probably be the same: There would be massacres and famine; but no money accruing to the government. My lord, you know the nature of trade, which for years flourished under your direction; you know that North America is mostly supplied from Great Britain with goods; that teas, amongst others, were sent by the merchants chiefly from London, to their correspondents there, whose houses had the advantage either of the sale or the commission. The people there complain that a monopolizing company send over teas on the account of a *body corporate*; an exclusive body corporate, which has *no right* to trade in America. Some people opposed this, which they took to be an illegal action of the said company. We have heard the matter so; is it not therefore fitting to try whether this is so or not, before you justify the company? If the company have the liberty granted of trading to, and having warehouses in, America, under any pretence, there is an end of the trade of Britain; an end of the riches of London, Bristol, and Liverpool. The company *will* be able to supply, with all manufactures from China and Coromandel, cheaper than our merchants and manufacturers can goods from Britain; and we know they can smuggle, even in the river Thames, how much more in the vast rivers and coast of America! What must the revenue lose by such a step? Next, your lordship knowing the merchants and planters in America are indebted to those in Britain; the sums together are immense. If any distress is laid on those in America, it will disable them from paying us, and we from paying duties and excise, as well as from supporting our families. You see, my lord, the dreadful consequences of precipitate measures. We are happy in having a representative of your lordship's experience, courage, and elocution, and trust in your preserving us and the nation from ruin.

A MAJORITY OF MERCHANTS.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

*Messieurs* EDES *and* GILL,

THIS country never yet saw a time in which the people, and of course their *fathers* and *representatives*, ought to *stand more firm* and play the man; never was there a time in which a wise, upright, and steady council of the land, was more necessary to our common safety. A weak and pusillanimous counsellor, at this period, may do more mischief than many wise and intrepid ones will be able to remedy in an age. Let us throw aside personal attachment and private connection; let us consider the evils which we may do by a bad choice; evils which it will never be in our power to correct, though we weep tears of blood. If we have ever given our suffrages for wicked, base, or unworthy characters, let us now repent of that great sin, and make the best reparation to our injured brethren and posterity, that we have now power and opportunity, by giving our voices to none but such who have understanding, integrity, and zeal, to guide the commonwealth, in this storm of power and oppression. Should we be careless and unconcerned, indifferent or inactive, at this season, we shall only endanger the great ship of the state, in which our treasures are laden; then let us bear weightily on our mind, that we are all embarked in one common bottom: Lives and fortune, children and posterity, must be overwhelmed and sink in case of shipwreck. Let none of us, therefore, make shipwreck of our consciences, lest we not only perish in this world, but *most miserably perish* in that which is to come.

AN OLD COMMONER.

*From the* LONDON GAZETTEER *of April* 5.

A CHAPTER from the lost book of CHRONICLES.

1. *The fast.* 4. *The men of the united provinces of Holland confer with the men of North America.* 40. *The final determination of the latter.* 45. *Mention is made of another book.*

1. AND behold! though the men of America waited the event, yet they waited for it with fear, and with trembling; they fasted, and they prayed.

2. They put on sackcloth, they rent their garments, and humbled themselves in the dust, before the lord their maker.

3. Even before the god of Abraham, the god of Isaac, and the god of Jacob, did they humble themselves.

4. And now so it was, that the *high* and *mighty states*, even the men of the united provinces of Holland, lift up their voices, and cried aloud, saying,

5. O ye men of Boston! and all ye inhabitants of North America! why are ye so disquieted? And wherefore is it that your souls are so troubled within you?

6. Seeing that we worship one God, and after the same manner, turn ye now unto us, let us traffic together, and let us be as one people.

7. And the men of America answered and said, nay, nay, but wist ye not that our mother, and our elder brethren, have set their faces against us, and are in wrath.

8. Verily, verily, ye above-all men ought to know, and acknowledge, how pleasant and how profitable it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

9. Nevertheless, the *high* and *mighty states*, even the men of the united provinces of Holland, cried out without ceasing, and said,

10. Albeit as your mother hath become a step mother unto you, and as your elder brethren have estranged their countenances from you;

11. Now then, eschew them in the bitterness of your hearts, forsake them, and cleave unto us.

12. And behold, we will be as a loving mother, and as loving brethren unto you, henceforth, and for evermore.

13. For lo! have we not heard with our ears, and hath it not been told unto us, how that your mother hath given you vinegar when you have asked for milk?

14. That she hath given you a stone when you have asked for bread, and that she hath given you a serpent when you have asked for a fish?

15. Furthermore, have not your elder brethren made hewers of wood, and drawers of water of you?

16. And are they not now seeking to burthen ye with heavy burthens?

17. Now fear not ye, but be of good cheer, forasmuch as ye must have heard with your ears, and your forefathers, who fled from persecution, from the house of Stuart, and from the land of bondage, must have told ye.

18. How that in the days of old, even in the time of Philip the Second of Spain, our forefathers were also sore troubled, by means of a governor called the duke d'Alva.

19. And behold, they named themselves the *poor* and *distressed states* of *Holland*, and they humbly besought Elizabeth, the great queen of your forefathers, for succour, and she gave them help.

20. And our forefathers *united* as one man; they sprang forth like a green leaf; they became lasting as the evergreen, and sturdy as the mighty oak tree.

21. And lo! do not all the princes of the earth call us *high* and *mighty* at this day?

22. Moreover, we cannot but have heard how the men of Helvetia struggled in a much older time with the oppression of their oppressors;

23. Who ruled over them with a rod of iron, and with an outstretched arm.

24. And how that the angel of the Lord appeared unto William Tell, and directed his hands and his eyes, ſo that he might ſhoot the apple upon his ſon's head, without hurting the hair upon the head of his ſon.

25. And by his means the men of Helvetia became freemen; and behold, are they not called unto this day, the freemen of Switzerland, even of the thirteen cantons thereof?

26. Now, then, ariſe ye alſo as one man, *unite* ye together, gird up your loins, and make your appeal unto him who ſitteth above the clouds;

27. Who rideth upon the wings of the wind, and who ruleth the waves of the ſea, even unto the moſt high.

28. And *feel* ye *bold* in the cauſe of *freedom*;

29. For ſurely ye are not yet to learn that the race is not always given to the ſwift, or the battle to the ſtrong.

30. And the men of America anſwered the men of the united provinces of Holland again, ſaying,

31. Why tempt ye us in the day of our diſtreſs, even in the hour of bitter anguiſh, to forſake our dearly beloved brethren, and our lord the king?

32. Surely ſome deadly enemy towards the houſhold of our lord the king, and towards his family, muſt have beguiled you with lies, touching our mother and our brethren;

33. For until the men of Belial waxed numerous, and powerful at *home*, we lived together in the moſt perfect harmony.

34. We were drawn together with cords of love; we were a conſtant comfort and ſupport unto each other in war and in peace.

35. But now an evil ſpirit hath gone forth for the deſtruction of us all.

36. And lo! it cometh from the *North*.

37. Some put their truſt in chariots, and ſome in horſes, but we will ſeek the Lord our God, and earneſtly beſeech him not to harden the hearts of our lord the king, and of our elder brethren, againſt us.

38. Peradventure the ſpirit of oppreſſion may prevail, but for a time; peradventure it may paſs over as the paſſing of a heavy cloud.

39. And furthermore, wot we not that out of evil ſometimes cometh forth good.

40. But if it ſhould pleaſe the Lord Jehovah to viſit us for our ſins, and to puniſh us for our tranſgreſſions, inſomuch that ſhould our elder brethren perſiſt in violence, and ſhould they bring an armed hoſt againſt us, to deſtroy or enſlave us, our wives, our concubines, and our little ones, to force away our flocks and our herds,

41. Then, but not till then, will we reſiſt with the arm of fleſh; we will call for the ſword of the Lord, and of Gideon, and we will ſeal the covenant of freedom with our blood.

42. Then, and not before, ſhall it be fulfilled as it was written of the children of *Iſrael*, and we will ſay like them,

43. "What portion have *we* in DAVID? What inheritance have *we* in the ſon of JESSE? Every man to your tents, O *Iſrael*; and now, DAVID, ſee to thine own houſe."

44. And as to the reſt of the acts of the men of America, and the things that they did, their improvements in the cunning arts and in manufactures, their wares, and their traffic;

45. Lo! are they not as yet written only in the book of *fate*?

---

B O S T O N, *May* 30.

The following ADDRESS of the epiſcopal miniſters and wardens was preſented to governor Hutchinſon on Monday laſt, at the caſtle:

SIR,

THE miniſters of the epiſcopal churches in Boſton, and the neighbouring towns, with as many of the wardens as could conveniently attend, hearing of your intention to embark in a ſhort time for England, beg leave to expreſs our unfeigned gratitude for your generous attention and unwearied application to the important intereſts of this province, in which your wiſdom and integrity have been equally conſpicuous. If any of our fellow citizens have viewed your adminiſtration in a leſs favourable light, we are perſuaded it muſt be owing to ſome miſapprehenſion of your excellency's intentions. But that which falls more immediately within our province is the regard you have always paid to the intereſts of religion, and the favourable notice you have taken of the church of England within your government. Be pleaſed, ſir, to accept this ſincere teſtimony of our reſpect and gratitude, together with our earneſt prayers that the divine bleſſing may attend you through the remaining ſtages of your life, and reward you with an eternity of happineſs in the life to come.

*His excellency's anſwer.*

Gentlemen,

Whatever favourable notice I may have taken of the church of England, the grateful return you have made, in this mark of your reſpect, is alone an ample reward, and will be an additional inducement to me, in whatever ſtation I may be the remaining part of my life, ſincerely to wiſh your proſperity, and to contribute every thing in my power to the advancement of the intereſt of religion among you.

On Saturday laſt a number of gentlemen waited on our late governor, Mr. Hutchinſon, and preſented to him the following addreſs:

*To governor* HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

We, merchants and traders of the town of Boſton, and others, do now wait on you, in the moſt reſpectful manner, before your departure for England, to teſtify, for ourſelves, the entire ſatisfaction we feel at your wiſe, zealous, and faithful adminiſtration, during the few years that you have preſided at the head of this province. Had your ſucceſs been equal to your endeavours, and to the warmeſt wiſhes of your heart, we cannot doubt that many of the evils under which we now ſuffer, would have been averted, and that tranquility would have been reſtored to this long divided province; but we aſſure ourſelves, that the want of ſucceſs in thoſe endeavours will not abate your good wiſhes when removed from us, or your earneſt exertions ſtill, on every occaſion, to ſerve the true intereſt of this your native country. While we lament the loſs of ſo good a governor, we are greatly relieved that his majeſty, in his gracious favour, hath appointed, as your ſucceſſor, a gentleman who, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the long command he hath held in another department, gives us the moſt favourable preſſeſſion of his future adminiſtration. We greatly deplore the calamities that are impending and will ſoon fall on this metropolis, by the operation of a late act of parliament for ſhutting up the port on the firſt of next month: You cannot but be ſenſible, ſir, of the numberleſs evils that will enſue to the province in general, and the miſeries and diſtreſſes into which it will particularly involve this town in the courſe of a few months. Without meaning to arraign the juſtice of the Britiſh parliament, we could humbly wiſh that this act had been couched with leſs rigour, and that the execution of it had been delayed to a more diſtant time, that the people might have had the alternative, either to have complied with the conditions therein ſet forth, or to have ſubmitted to the conſequent evils on refuſal; but as it now ſtands, all choice is precluded, and however diſpoſed to compliance or conceſſion the people may be, they muſt unavoidably ſuffer very great calamities before they can receive relief. Making reſtitution for damage done to the property of the Eaſt India company, or to the property of any individual, by the outrage of the people, we acknowledge to be juſt; and though we have ever diſavowed, and do now ſolemnly bear our teſtimony againſt ſuch lawleſs proceedings, yet conſidering ourſelves as members of the ſame community, we are fully diſpoſed to bear our proportions of thoſe damages, whenever the ſum and the manner of laying it can be aſcertained. We earneſtly requeſt that you, ſir, who know our condition, and have at all times diſplayed the moſt benevolent diſpoſition towards us, will, on your arrival in England, intereſt yourſelf in our behalf, and make ſuch favourable repreſentations of our caſe as that we may hope to obtain ſpeedy and effectual relief.——May you enjoy a pleaſant paſſage to England; and under all the mortifications you have patiently endured, may you poſſeſs the inward and conſolatory teſtimonies of having diſcharged your truſt with fidelity and honour, and receive thoſe diſtinguiſhing marks of his majeſty's royal approbation and favour, as may enable you to paſs the remainder of your life in quietneſs and eaſe, and preſerve your name with honour to poſterity.——Signed by 125.

*His excellency's anſwer.*

Gentlemen,

You may be aſſured that I have nothing ſo much at heart as to contribute to the relief of my country in general, and of the town of Boſton in particular, from the diſtreſſes which you have deſcribed ſo fully in your addreſs to me. Your perſons and characters are ſo well known to me that I am ſure you wiſh to do what may be neceſſary on your part, and your ſentiments declared in this open manner, together with your known diſpoſition to promote peace and good order in the government, will, I flatter myſelf, have a tendency to facilitate the ſucceſs of my endeavours. I entirely agree with you in your juſt ſentiments of his excellency the preſent governor, whoſe adminiſtration I hope you will ſtrive to make eaſy to himſelf as well as proſperous to the province. I thank you for ſo warm, affectionate and reſpectful an addreſs.

On Sunday laſt a number of gentlemen of the law waited on our late governor with the following addreſs:

*To his excellency governor Hutchinſon.*

SIR,

A firm perſuaſion of your inviolable attachment to the real intereſts of this your native country, and of your conſtant readineſs, by every ſervice in your power, to promote its true welfare and proſperity, will, we flatter ourſelves, render it not improper in us, barriſters and attornies at law in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, to addreſs your excellency upon your removal from us, with this teſtimonial of our ſincere reſpect and eſteem. The various important characters of legiſlator, judge, and firſt magiſtrate over this province, in which, by the ſuffrages of your fellow ſubjects, and by the royal favour of the beſt of kings, your great abilities, adorned with a uniform purity of principle, and integrity of conduct, have been eminently diſtinguiſhed, muſt excite the eſteem, and demand the grateful acknowledgments, of every true lover of his country, and friend to virtue. The preſent perplexed ſtate of our public affairs, we are ſenſible, muſt render your departure far leſs diſagreeable to you than it is to us. We aſſure you, ſir, we feel the loſs; but when, in the amiable character of your ſucceſſor, we view a freſh inſtance of the paternal goodneſs of our moſt gracious ſovereign, when we reflect on the probability that your preſence at the court of Great Britain will afford you an opportunity of employing your intereſt more ſucceſsfully for the relief of this province, and particularly of the town of Boſton, under their preſent diſtreſſes, we find a conſolation which no other human ſource could afford. Permit us, ſir, moſt earneſtly to ſolicit the exertion of all your diſtinguiſhed abilities in favour of your native town and country upon this truly unhappy and diſtreſſing occaſion. We ſincerely wiſh you a proſperous voyage, a long continuation of health and felicity, and the higheſt rewards of the good and faithful. We are, ſir, with the utmoſt cordial affection, eſteem and reſpect, your excellency's moſt obedient and very humble ſervants.——Signed by 24.

*His excellency's anſwer.*

Gentlemen,

The relation to the bar which I ſtood in for many years together makes this mark of your affection and eſteem peculiarly acceptable. I feel the diſtreſs coming upon the town of Boſton. I am confident nothing will be wanting on your part which may tend to promote the free courſe of law, and that peace and good order in government which ſeems to have been made the conditions of obtaining relief from this diſtreſs. You may be aſſured that nothing ſhall be wanting on my part which may tend to procure this relief for you as ſpeedily and effectually as may be. You certainly may be happy under the adminiſtration of his excellency the preſent governor, and I have great reaſon to join with you in a teſtimony to his amiable diſpoſition and character.

*June* 2. Yeſterday captain Callahan ſailed for London, with whom went paſſengers his excellency governor Hutchinſon, Eliſha Hutchinſon, eſquire, his ſecond ſon, and Miſs Hutchinſon, his excellency's youngeſt daughter.

Yeſterday arrived here from England ſeveral tranſports with troops.

Thurſday laſt arrived here his majeſty's ſhip Tartar, captain Meadows, from Virginia.

On the 13th of May the towns of Hatfield, Whately, and Williamſburg, met to make choice of a repreſentative to ſerve them in the general court for the year enſuing, when Mr. John Dickinſon was choſen by a majority of votes. Then the towns proceeded to vote, as an inſtruction to their repreſentative, that he would by no means agree that the province pay for the tea deſtroyed by the *Boſtonian Mohawks*, or any part thereof, but uſe his utmoſt influence to the contrary.

Tell it in *Gath*, publiſh it in *Aſkalon*, that the Boſton port bill, in all its parts, is now carrying into execution, and that Boſton is thereby put into greater diſtreſs, and is more inſulted by an Engliſh armament, than ſhe ever was by a French or Spaniſh fleet in the hotteſt war, when left without one Britiſh ſhip for her protection. The town is become a ſpectacle to *angels* and *men*. God grant that it may not be intimidated by the preſent horrors to make a ſurrender of the rights of America, or in any reſpect to diſhonour herſelf in this day of trial and perplexiety.

We hear that boats from Charleſtown, Winneſimit, and other ferries, are ſtopped, and not ſo much as a brick to mend our chimnies is ſuffered to be brought us.

The regiment on board the tranſports, arrived yeſterday, we are informed, is the 4th, or king's own, which is to encamp on Boſton common. We are now told that this, or other regiments, will be quartered here until we are brought to a ſenſe of our *duty*. Is it not the duty of a virtuous, brave, and free people, to reſiſt tyranny?

Two or three regiments are hourly expected. One is to relieve that at Halifax.

Yeſterday his excellency governor Gage, attended by the ſecretary of the province and other gentlemen, ſet out for Salem.

Thouſands in this town, who cannot *diſcern* between the right hand and the left, are by the Boſton port bill involved in the general calamity. May their cries enter into the ear of that potentate who delighteth himſelf in mercy.

Yeſterday three tranſports with troops on board arrived at Nantaſket road from England.

Buſineſs was finiſhed at the cuſtomhouſe at 12 o'clock yeſterday noon, and this harbour is ſhut againſt all veſſels bound hither, and on the 15th inſtant none will be allowed to depart hence. *Be it ever remembered, to thy grief and ſhame, O Britain!*

His majeſty's ſhips, frigates, and ſchooners, are now placed in ſuch a manner in Boſton harbour, as to prevent any veſſels going out, or coming in, agreeable to the act of parliament for blocking up the ſaid harbour, which took place yeſterday; ſo that we have reaſon to expect in a little time the town of BOSTON will be truly in a diſtreſſed and melancholy ſituation. God ſend us ſpeedy relief!

---

N E W Y O R K, *June* 9.

IT may be depended upon that Mr. William Jones, of Briſtol, intending this ſummer for Boſton, engaged a ſhip, and went down to the manufacturing towns to engage a cargo for her to bring out with him; and on his return homewards, he met with the Boſton port bill, which influenced him, at conſiderable expence, to contradict all orders. Theſe diſappointments, with the many countermands and letters declarative of the preſent diſpoſition of the coloniſts in general, muſt throw the manufacturers into a worſe conſternation than any thing of the kind that has ever yet happened; as all ranks and degrees of men can now plainly perceive the deſigns of adminiſtration.

We have the pleaſure to aſſure our readers, that as far as our intelligence has hitherto extended (ſince the news of the Boſton port bill) that is, from New Hampſhire to Williamſburg in Virginia, it appears, by all our letters and advices, that all our colonies breathe the ſame ſpirit, and ſeem actuated by one ſoul; and that it appears to be the general ſentiment, that the man is unworthy the name of an Engliſh American who would heſitate one moment to prefer death to the ſlaviſh ſubjection demanded by the miniſtry and parliament of Great Britain.

*Extract of a letter from* Boſton, *dated* May 21, *to ſundry gentlemen in* New York.

"On the receipt of your letter by expreſs, on advice of the late tyrannical acts of parliament, we of the committee ſpeedily aſſembled and feaſted on the welcome repaſt; a general joy ſpread through the whole city, who had the moſt pleaſing reſentment of the noble and patriotic generoſity of our worthy brethren in New York, who even prevented our ſolicitations for aſſiſtance. We are in the moſt aſſiduous and vigorous motion here, have ſent circular letters to every town and diſtrict in the province, and though we have not had time to receive anſwers from diſtant towns, we have this day received from an inland town a full declaration of their reſolution to ſtand by us with their lives and fortunes; another topic for Wedderburne to harangue upon! The Britiſh merchants themſelves have already begun to anticipate our non-importation agreement, which will be confirmed by a brig which ſailed yeſterday for London, with countermands and letters enough, expreſſive of the general ſenſe of the colonies, as far as we have been able to collect it. The friends of government (or rather deſpotiſm) here, finding their patron Hutchinſon in the deepeſt diſtreſs, have been handing about an addreſs to him, applauding his virtue and public ſpirit, declaring his letters quite harmleſs, and imploring his interceſſion with his majeſty on their behalf, at leaſt that the port might be opened, ſome of them having talked loudly of giving largely to the ſum propoſed to be raiſed by them to compenſate for the Eaſt India company's tea; but this project drags heavily, notwithſtanding Mr. Hutchinſon ſent word to the town, that in caſe they would pay only the firſt coſt of the [illegible] he would engage that every thing elſe ſhould [illegible]

eaſy. They abſolutely tremble with a dread of the junction of the colonies, and a ſuſpenſion of trade with Great Britain, which, at this critical ſeaſon, muſt bury the authors of this complicated, treaſonable conſpiracy, againſt the peace and ſecurity of the nation, in the ruins of their own ſcheme. It is given out here, by ſome of the crew, that your chamber of commerce have written letters to Chambers, offering if he will be eaſy, and return, they will pay him for his tea, and provide him the command of a good ſhip. But this report gains no credit here."

Laſt Monday evening the committee of correſpondence met, when they read and anſwered the diſpatches brought by Mr. Cornelius Bradford from Boſton. Next Monday they will aſſemble again, after which, it is hoped, their proceedings will be puplithed, for the information of their conſtituents; the times are critical, and big with intereſting events, which has occaſioned the committee of correſpondence at Philadelphia to promulgate their letter to Boſton, and ſuch other proceedings as were judged neceſſary for the ſatisfaction of the public.

*Extract of a letter from one of the members of the houſe of aſſembly of* New Jerſey, *and one of the committee of correſpondence which conſiſts of nine members, dated June 2, 1774.*

"I returned yeſterday from New Brunſwick, where ſix of our committee met. We anſwered the Boſton letters, informing them that we look on New Jerſey as eventually in the ſame predicament with Boſton, and that we will do every thing which may be generally agreed on. We have ſigned a requeſt to the governor to call the general aſſembly, to meet at ſuch times as his excellency may think proper, before the firſt of Auguſt next. Our committee is well diſpoſed in the cauſe of American freedom."

*Extract of a letter from* Philadelphia, *dated* June 2.

"Yeſterday we had a pauſe in the buſineſs of this city, and a ſolemn pauſe indeed it was; if we except the *Friends*, I believe nine tenths of the citizens ſhut up their houſes. The bells were rang muffled all the day, and the ſhips in the port had their colours half hoiſted."

*Extract of another letter from* Philadelphia, *dated* June 4.

"I pity our brethren in Boſton, they are very ſeverely puniſhed; but ſome of their friends here, and I fear with you alſo, are too warm, and to ſerve them ſeem willing to draw us into the ſame dilemma; but ſurely this is not the way to ſerve the general cauſe. We can be of more uſe to our brethren when *whole* than when *broken*, and I cannot let go my hopes that we may, by a joint petition of our rights to the crown, prevent things from going to extremities, and get Boſton reſtored to the ſame liberties with the other colonies; but ſome wiſh to puſh all things into confuſion. With them I can never join, while any other expedient is left. Our letter to Boſton is a moderate one, yet *warm* and *firm* enough. You have do doubt ſeen it, as a copy was ſent to your committee, who are of our ſentiments, and I hope will continue cool."

We hear that Francis Maſſeres, eſquire, late attorney general of Quebec, and now one of the barons of the exchequer, has wrote a pamphlet upon the neceſſity of a repreſentation of the American colonies in the parliament of Great Britain, of which we may probably give ſome account very ſoon.

A fort is already laid out, and to be immediately conſtructed, at Crown Point, in the room of the old one lately burnt down.

Saturday laſt, being the anniverſary of his majeſty's birth day, when he entered the 37th year of his age, at 12 o'clock his excellency general Haldimand, attended by a number of gentlemen, walked to the common, where they were received by a royal ſalute from the train of artillery, and the royal Welch fuſileers, then under arms, after which his excellency returned to his reſidence, where his majeſty's and other loyal healths were drank, under the diſcharge of a royal ſalute from Fort George, his majeſty's ſhip Swan, James Ayſcough, eſquire, commander, and ſundry other veſſels in the harbour. The Swan man of war made a beautiful appearance, adorned with a fine variety of colours. In the evening ſome very curious fireworks were exhibited, and the city was very handſomely illuminated.

The committee of correſpondence for the city of New-York have ordered circular letters to be ſent to the ſupervifors of the ſeveral counties within this colony, requeſting them to communicate the ſame to the ſeveral inhabitants.

On the 17th of laſt month a very awful ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Cape Nichola Mole.

By accounts from St. Chriſtopher's, we learn that admiral Parry, with his ſquadron, were at Crab Iſland, which gave the governor of St. John De Porto Rico ſuch umbrage, that he would not ſupply the fleet from his terrritories with any freſh proviſions, although applied to.

We hear from Anguilla, that there has been a great mortality in that iſland, which had carried off a number of the inhabitants, among the reſt his honour lieutenant governor Roberts. That iſland has been remarkably unhealthy ſince the two Spaniſh ſhips were ſtranded on that coaſt.

When the principal people of Marblehead and Boſton received information that ſome of the mercenary inhabitants had addreſſed governor Hutchinſon, they *hiſſed* them, and ſhewed every other mark of diſapprobation.

---

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 9.

AS many people are deſirous of knowing what ſteps were taken by the inhabitants of this city, on the late application made to them by their brethren of Boſton, upon receiving the act of parliament for ſhutting up their port, and as it is reaſonable, that in a matter of ſuch general concern to the liberties of all, the inhabitants of the different counties of this province ſhould be made acquainted with the proceedings of the metropolis, that they may approve or diſſent from them, as they ſhall ſee cauſe, you are therefore requeſted to publiſh the following articles, viz.——At a meeting of between two and three hundred of the reſpectable inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, at the city tavern, on Friday evening, May 20, 1774, agreed, that a committee be appointed to correſpond with our ſiſter colonies; that John Dickinſon, eſquire, William Smith, D. D.* Edward Pennington,* Joſeph Fox, John Nixon,* John M. Neſbit, Samuel Howell,* Thomas Mifflin,* Joſeph Reade, Thomas Wharton, junior,* Benjamin Marſhall, Joſeph Moulder,* Thomas Barclay,* George Clymer,* Charles Thomſon,* Jeremiah Warder, junior,* John Cox,* John Gibſon,* and Thomas Penroſe, compoſe the committee of correſpondence until an alteration is made by a more general meeting of the inhabitants; that the committee be inſtructed to write to the people of Boſton, that we truly feel for their unhappy ſituation, that we conſider them as ſuffering in the general cauſe, that we recommend to them firmneſs, prudence, and moderation, and that we ſhall continue to evince our firm adherence to the cauſe of American liberty; that the above reſolutions be tranſmitted by the committee to the other colonies; that the committee be inſtructed to apply to the governor to call the aſſembly of the province; that they be authoriſed to call a meeting of the inhabitants when neceſſary. On the day following, thoſe gentlemen of the committee, whoſe names are marked thus*, having met, the following letter was drawn up and ſigned by them, to be immediately forwarded by Mr. Paul Revere to Boſton; copies of it have alſo been tranſmitted to New York, and moſt of the ſouthern colonies. The gentlemen of the committee who did not attend at the firſt meeting were prevented by neceſſary buſineſs, but the proceedings of that meeting have been ſince fully approved by them.

*A letter from the committee of the city of Philadelphia to the committee of Boſton, ſent by Mr. Paul Revere, May 21, 1774.*

Gentlemen,

"We have received your very intereſting letter, together with another from the town of Boſton, and the vote they have paſſed on the preſent alarming occaſion; and ſuch meaſures have been purſued thereon as the ſhortneſs of the time will allow. To collect the ſenſe of this large city is difficult, and when their ſenſe is obtained, they muſt not conſider themſelves as authorized to judge or act for this populous province in a buſineſs ſo deeply intereſting as the preſent is to all Britiſh America. A very reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this city was, however, aſſembled laſt evening, in order to conſult what was proper to be done; and after reading the ſundry papers you tranſmitted to us, and alſo a letter from the committee of correſpondence at New York, the encloſed reſolves were paſſed, in which you may be aſſured we are ſincere, and that you are conſidered as ſuffering in the general cauſe. But what further advice to offer on this ſad occaſion is a matter of the greateſt difficulty, which not only requires more mature deliberation, but alſo that we ſhould take the neceſſary meaſures to obtain the general ſentiments of our fellow inhabitants of this province, as well as our ſiſter colonies. If ſatisfying the Eaſt India company for the damage they have ſuſtained would put an end to this unhappy controverſy, and leave us on the footing of conſtitutional liberty for the future, it is preſumed, that neither you nor we could continue a moment in doubt what part to act; for it is not the value of the tea, but the indfeaſible right of giving and granting our own money, a right from which we never can recede, that is the matter now in conſideration. By what means the truly deſirable circumſtances of a reconciliation and future harmony with our mother country on conſtitutional grounds may be obtained is indeed a weighty queſtion; whether by the method you have ſuggeſted of a non-importation and non-exportation agreemrnt, or by a general congeſs of deputies from the different colonies, clearly to ſtate what we conceive our rights, and to make a claim or petition of them to his majeſty, in firm but decent and dutiful terms, ſo as that we may know by what line to conduct ourſelves in future, are now the great points to be determined. The latter we have reaſon to think would be moſt agreeable to the people of this province, and the firſt ſtep that ought to be taken; the former may be reverſed as our laſt reſource, ſhould the other fail, which we truſt will not be the caſe, as many wiſe and good men in the mother country begin to ſee the neceſſity of a good underſtanding with the colonies, upon the general plan of liberty as well as commerce. We ſhall endeavour as ſoon as poſſible to collect the ſentiments of the people of this province and the neighbouring colonies on theſe grand queſtions, and ſhould alſo be glad to know your ſentiments thereon. In the mean time, with ſincere fellow feelings of your ſufferings, and great regard to your perſons, we are, gentlemen, yours, &c."

---

*The* ACCOUNT *between* BRITAIN *and her* COLONIES *candidly ſtated.*

AMERICA ſtands clearly indebted to Britain for her original exiſtence, for her happy conſtitution, for the lenient and tender indulgence and ſupport extended to her in her infancy, for the protection of her territories and her commerce when invaded hoſtilely by an uſurping power, for eſtabliſhing her limits on a ſolid and permanent baſis, immoveable and incontrovertible, and for extending her poſſeſſions at an enormous expence, for undertaking a long, bloody, and expenſive war, in ſupport of her rights, and the future ſecurity of her property and trade, for ſecuring a foreign market for ſuch of her commodities as the Britiſh dominions cannot conſume, and for the annual expences of ſupporting a government, and military eſtabliſhments, in the provinces and iſlands in America. On the other ſide of the account, Great Britain is indebted to her colonies in America for the conſumption of her manufactures, for immenſe ſums ariſing from duties and exciſe on the commodities of America, for the balance which the American productions, exported to foreign countries, bring in favour of Britain, for the conſumption of India goods, which leave a conſiderable revenue in duties, and great gains behind, for the gains ariſing by the African trade, for the nurſery of able mariners that are raiſed by the vaſt navigation carried on between Britain and America; but above all for the influence and conſideration which the extenſive and populous dominions of Britain in America give her with other ſtates, as a martial, powerful, and commercial nation. Without the ſupport of Britain, America muſt become tributary to ſome other nation; without America, Britain would ceaſe to be an opulent, powerful nation; their intereſts are inſeparable and their ſeparation is incompatible with their natural ideas and high notions of liberty and freedom, in the pure, unadulterated ſenſe, in which antient, not modern, patriots have conceived them. Thus circumſtanced, Britain ſhould confirm to America her original privileges and immunities without blemiſh; her powers of diſtinct legiſlation and taxation, under the immediate controul of the crown and its governors; the trade and navigation of America ſhould be ſo limited as to make the ſame mutually uſeful; America ſhould look up to Britain for defence and protection, and for the encouragement of her trade, and good government of her police; America muſt abandon her illicit trade with Holland and France, and receive ſuch neceſſaries of life and conveniency as her induſtry and her fertile ſoil have not yet produced, from Britain, Ireland, and her ſiſter colonies; America muſt, by her own ſpecial act, bear a proportional part of the expences of government; America and Britain muſt conclude that their intereſts and ſecurity are inſeparable; and they muſt look upon the promoters of ſeditious ſentiments to revive diſſentions, and lead their affections aſtray from each other, as enemies to both, and tools to foreign powers.

---

The proteſt of part of the people of Annapolis againſt the reſolves lately entered into by that city.

To the PRINTERS.

*Annapolis*, May 30, 1774.

A PUBLICATION of the encloſed proteſt, ſupported by a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, will, it is preſumed, furniſh the moſt authentic grounds for determining the ſenſe of the majority on a queſtion of the laſt importance.

We whoſe names are ſubſcribed, inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, conceive it our clear right, and moſt incumbent duty, to expreſs our cordial and explicit diſapprobation of a reſolution, which was carried by 47 againſt 31 at the meeting held on the 27th inſtant. The reſolution againſt which we proteſt in the face of the world is the following: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no ſuit for the recovery of any debt, due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great Britain until the ſaid act be repealed." Diſſentient, becauſe we are impreſſed with a full conviction that this reſolution is founded in treachery and raſhneſs, inaſmuch as it is big with bankruptcy and ruin to thoſe inhabitants of Great Britain, who relying with unlimited ſecurity on our good faith and integrity, have made us maſters of their fortunes; condemning them unheard for not having interpoſed their influence with parliament in favour of the town of Boſton, without duly weighing the force with which that influence would probably have operated, or whether, in their conduct, they were actuated by wiſdom and policy, or by *corruption* and *avarice*. Becauſe whilſt the inhabitants of Great Britain are partially deſpoiled of every legal remedy to recover what is juſtly due to them, nor proviſion is made to prevent us from being harraſſed by the proſecution of internal ſuits, but our fortunes and perſons are left at the mercy of domeſtic creditors, without a poſſibility of extricating ourſelves, unleſs by a general convulſion; an event, in the contemplation of ſober reaſon, replete with horror. Becauſe our credit as a commercial people will expire under the wound; for what confidence can poſſibly be repoſed in thoſe who ſhall have exhibited the moſt avowed and moſt ſtriking proof, that they are not to be bound by obligations as ſacred as human invention can ſuggeſt?

---


ADVERTISEMENT.

To be SOLD cheap, for ready money,

A FOUR WHEELED SULKEY,

*for a ſingle horſe; alſo a horſe for the ſaddle or chaiſe, but would beſt ſuit a lady's riding. Enquire of the printer.*


---

PHILADELPHIA NEWS CONTINUED.

*June* 13. On Wedneſday laſt the following petition was preſented:

To the honourable John Penn, eſquire, governor and commander in chief in and over the province of Pennſylvania, &c.

The petition of ſundry inhabitants of the province of Pennſylvania,

*Humbly ſheweth,*

That ſince the receſs of the aſſembly of this province, the proceedings of the Britiſh parliament towards America, and particularly an act lately paſſed againſt the town of Boſton, have filled the minds of your petitioners and others, their fellow ſubjects, with deep anxiety and concern; that your petitioners apprehend the deſign of this act is to compel the Americans to acknowledge the right of parliament to impoſe taxes upon them at pleaſure; that the precedent of condemning a whole town or city unheard, and involving all its inhabitants, of every age and ſex, and however different in political ſentiment or action, in one common ruin, gives univerſal alarm. Deeply impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and at the ſame time ſolicitous to preſerve peace, order, and tranquility, we do earneſtly entreat the governor to call the aſſembly of the province as ſoon as it can conveniently be done, that they may have an opportunity not only to deviſe meaſures to compoſe and relieve the anxieties of the people, but to reſtore that harmony and peace between the mother country and the colonies, which has been of late ſo much and ſo unhappily interrupted. And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.——Signed by near nine hundred reſpectable freeholders, in and near the city of Philadelphia.

*To which his excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.*

Gentlemen,

Upon all occaſions, when the peace, order, and tranquility, of the province require it, I ſhall be ready to convene the aſſembly; but as that does not appear to be the caſe at preſent, I cannot think ſuch a ſtep would be expedient or conſiſtent with my duty.

Laſt Thurſday evening about twelve hundred mechanics of this city and ſuburbs aſſembled at the ſtatehouſe, to hear a letter and other papers read, from the mechanics of the city of New York, and to form ſuch reſolutions as ſhould be judged proper for their future conduct at this moſt alarming and critical time, when American liberty is ſo deeply wounded, and her rights ſo unjuſtly invaded, by levying taxes on us without our conſent for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and for refuſing payment of thoſe illegal taxes, blocking up with divers ſhips of war the port and town of Boſton, thereby moſt unjuſtly depriving that once flouriſhing town of its whole trade, the inhabitants of their private property, and the labouring poor of the means of ſubſiſting themſelves and families. Theſe proceedings of the parent ſtate againſt her American children call aloud upon all Americans to aſſemble, conſult, and determine firmly, to purſue ſuch meaſures for their own and neighbours future ſecurity as ſhall be judged moſt likely to avert the preſent calamity, and ſecure to them the perfect enjoyment of their liberties and properties upon a fixed and laſting foundation; for which purpoſe the mechanics of this city did propoſe, and intend at this meeting to form, ſuch reſolutions, to co-operate with the committee of merchants, and to ſtrengthen their hands, as will convince the world Americans were born and determine to live free, and that they never will be ſlaves; that liberty is their birthright; they cannot, they will not give it up. But ſince the ſending out the hand bills for calling this great aſſembly, information was received that the preſent committee have ſent expreſſes to all the ſouthern colonies for their advice on this alarming occaſion, and returns to thoſe expreſſes are expected in a very few days. That the committee had determined to call a general meeting of all the inhabitants in the city and county, to be held here next Wedneſday, the 15th inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, then to chuſe one grand joint committee to repreſent the whole inhabitants of this city and county, to correſpond with the committees of the neighbouring provinces, and to adopt ſuch meaſures, to be purſued by all, as their united wiſdom ſhall direct: Wherefore it is judged beſt at preſent to omit going into particular reſolutions, or appointing a particular committee to repreſent the mechanics, as the grand general meeting is ſo near at hand.

As it was judged there would not be ſufficient time to give proper notice to the county, it was agreed, on Saturday laſt, by the committee and a number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants called to adviſe on the preſent occaſion, that the general meeting be poſtponed to Saturday next, at or near the ſtatehouſe, at three o'clock, P. M. at which time and place the inhabitants of this city and county, qualified to vote for repreſentatives, are deſired to attend, in order to take into their conſideration certain propoſitions prepared to be laid before them.

*Extract of a letter from* Pittſburg, *dated* May 30.

"I arrived here laſt Wedneſday with Meſſieurs Duncan and Wilſon, guarded by a party of Delawares, who treated us with a great deal of kindneſs, and gave us great reaſon to think they mean nothing but peace and friendſhip from all their actions. The Shawaneſe have raiſed 20 warriors to ſtrike the Virginians, who were to ſet off laſt Monday. I fear all the traders are killed at the Shawaneſe towns, as there was a party of Mingoes gathered for that purpoſe. I am of opinion it will be a general Indian war, though colonel Croghan thinks the matter will be ſettled in a ſhort time.

*Extract of a letter from* Bedford, *dated* May 30.

"I ſuppoſe you have heard of the Indians being killed at Whaling; ſince that time Indian White Eyes, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Saunderſon, who were ſent down the river from Fort Pitt, in order to accommodate matters with the Shawaneſe, are returned, but had hard work to get back. The Delawares, who at preſent ſeem to be friends, had enough to do to ſave their lives, and as to the poor traders down among the Shawaneſe, no perſon can tell whether they are dead or alive. White Eyes, on his return to Fort Pitt, ſaid the Shawaneſe were for war, and that 40 odd of them are at preſent out, intending a ſtroke, as is ſuppoſed, at ſome part of Virginia. The Delawares ſay they will not go to war; but there is no dependence on them; we expect every day to hear of their ſtriking in ſome quarter. It is lamentable to ſee the multitudes of poor people that are hourly running down the country; ſuch of them as ſtay are building forts. God knows how it will turn out with them. We intend, as ſoon as we hear of any damage being done, to erect fortifications here. The Shawaneſe themſelves ſay that they have nothing againſt Pennſylvania, but only Virginia; though we may depend, as ſoon as they ſtrike Virginia, they will alſo fall on us."

---

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 23.

An addreſs of thanks to the reverend Mr. William M'Kay, rector of Northampton pariſh, in the county of Richmond.

REVEREND SIR,

WE his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the inhabitants of Northampton pariſh, deeply impreſſed with the higheſt ſentiments of gratitude, humbly beg leave thus publicly to return you our ſincere and unfeigned acknowledgements, for the truly ſpirited and patriotic ſermon you was pleaſed this day to deliver from your pulpit.

The Neptune, Punderſon, is arrived in York river.

☞ We have lately received ſeveral pieces, and would moſt willingly oblige their different authors; but the very great length of ſome of them will, we hope, apologize for our not giving them a ſpeedy publication.

---

WILLIAMSBURG, June 20, 1774.

LOST, a WARRANT, under the hand and ſeal of his excellency the earl of Dunmore, granted to Edward Wilkinſon, and by him aſſigned to me, for 200 acres of land in Auguſta, on the weſtern waters, directed to the ſurveyor of that county. Any perſon that will deliver the ſame to Mr. James Southall, of this city, or to me, in Berkeley county, ſhall have 20s. The public are hereby warned againſt taking a conveyance of the ſaid warrant; and the ſeveral ſurveyors are requeſted to obſerve this advertiſement. 2† R. RUTHERFORD.

---

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Weſtmoreland courthouſe, on Tueſday the 27th day of September, being Weſtmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of November following, on giving bond and good ſecurity. The bonds to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged. tdf RICHARD PARKER.

---

To be SOLD, by execution, for ready money, at Ayett's warehouſe, on Wedneſday the 13th of July,

TWENTY ſeven likely VIRGINIA born NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls, the eſtate of col. James Quarles, deceaſed, to ſatisfy three judgments, obtained in York court by the executors of Philip W. Claiborne, deceaſed.

2 GOODRICH CRUMP, S. Sheriff.

---

ON Friday the 15th of Auguſt next will be SOLD, at Cheſterfield courthouſe, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of truſt, from Thomas Branch, deceaſed, to John Pankey, Bernard Markham, and Robert Goode, a tract of LAND, in Cheſterfield county, about nine miles from Manchester town, containing 150 acres. 3 JOHN PANKEY.

---

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Glouceſter county, Petſworth pariſh, containing 1170 acres, lying upon Poropotank river, and convenient to fiſh and Oyſters. The plantation is in good order for cropping, has a valuable dwelling houſe upon it, all neceſſary outhouſes, barns, orchards, &c. and a mill upon an excellent ſtream of water. Alſo 2675¼ of land in the ſame county and pariſh, which will be ſold in lots to ſuit purchaſers. Application is to be made to the next general aſſembly for an act to dock the intail of the above lands. They will be ſhewn by Mr. Lewis Booker, of whom the terms may be known. 4 WILSON M. CARY.

---

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 1600 acres, in the county of Dunmore, on both ſides the North river Shanandoah, and in the forks of Smith's creek and the ſaid river; about 400 acres are low grounds, part of which coſt the ſubſcriber 3l. per acre; the reſt is level, and well calulated for farming. There is on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, 38 by 32 feet, 5 rooms on the lower floor, and 4 fire places, 3 rooms above, with a good cellar, a ſtorehouſe, ſmith's ſhop, kitchen, quarter, a large barn, ſtables, and all other outhouſes, with about 20 acres of good timothy meadow now in graſs, and 100 acres more may be made. One half of the purchaſe money will be expected when a title is made, and extenſive credit given for the remainder.

2† B. HARRISON.

---

AS I purpoſe giving up the charge of the ſtore now under my management at Peterſburg, on account of Meſſ. William Cuningham and company, of Glaſgow, to Mr. Alexander Hanburgh, on the 1ſt of September next, I beg the favour of all thoſe who have had dealings with me on account of the above mentioned company, to ſettle their accounts before that time, and grant bond, or ſome other ſpecialty, that no diſpute may ariſe thereafter. The ſtore will be ſupplied with goods, and carried on to the ſame extent as uſual, by Mr. Hanburgh.

3 THOMAS GORDON.

---

THE different creditors of the late Mr. Auguſtine Smith, of Middleſex, deceaſed, by forthwith ſending ſtates of their ſeveral accounts, either to J. Ambler, eſquire, in York, or to col. William Churchill, in Middleſex, will much oblige their humble ſervant,

2‖ JOHN SMITH.

---

THE clearing the Seven Iſland falls, in James river, will be let to the loweſt bidder, on the 3d Thurſday in Auguſt next, at which time any perſon inclinable to undertake the ſame may depend on meeting a ſufficient number of truſtees at the place, who will pay down one half of the money, upon the undertaker's giving bond and ſecurity for the performance of the ſame.

---

N

LANDED from Liverpool, four BALES, marked C I. The owner may have them on paying the charges to ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND, who has for ſale a parcel of low priced Iriſh LINENS.

---

A SOBER, diligent young man, who can write a tolerable good hand, would willingly engage with any merchant as a clerk. Any one wanting ſuch a perſon may hear of him by applying to the printer hereof.

---

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from Mr. Edward Walker's, in Dinwiddie, on the 20th of April laſt, a ſmall bay horſe, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſhod before, trots and gallops, and is branded on the near buttock S, or a figure of 8; the under part of his mane, on the off ſide, is cut, by reaſon of its thickneſs, on the near ſide is a kind of a feather, beginning about half the root of the mane, and continues to the ear; he is 6 or 7 years old. Whoever conveys him to the ſaid Mr. Walker ſhall receive 5 dollars reward, and if to me, in Williamſburg, ten dollars. 3 JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

---

☞ *We received* THREE SHILLINGS *with the following advertiſement, which is the principal reaſon for our inſerting it. In order that it may not loſe any of its* merit, *the reader has it* verbatim.

TUMBLING TOM

NOW Riſing 8 years 13 hands and 1 Inch High Stands This Seaſon at Calloden & will Cover mares at 5s. the leap and 3s. 9d. the Seaſon his Coular nor pedigree ant Worth mentioning I will not be accountable for aney Mares that Shall be Loſt for I have no paſteridge (Some Gentlemens Cureoſety may lead them So fare as to be deſirous of knowing What his Name derive from Which may be done in a few Words that is when Rod he often Tips all nine & follows the bole. ‡ H Læ

---

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, lying in James City county, about 15 miles from Williamſburg, on the main road leading to New Kent courthouſe and Ruffin's ferry, with 500 acres of land in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made eaſy by the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS DONCASTLE.

---

*For* LIVERPOOL,

THE ſhip Greenwood, Mackey Reed, maſter, loads at Norfolk, has two thirds of her cargo already engaged, can take 200 hogſheads of tobacco, on liberty of conſignment. Any gentleman inclined to ſhip by her will pleaſe to ſend their orders either to Mr. Richard Taylor, of Peterſburg, Mr. Richard Squire Taylor, in King William, or to us, at Norfolk.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

---

THE debtors to Meſſieurs Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, late of London, merchants, having paid no regard to a former advertiſement, I think it expedient to call on them in this manner once more to requeſt payment of their debts to me, as attorney of the aſſignees under the commiſſion of bankrupt. I am adviſed, that under this commiſſion, which iſſued the 5th of Auguſt, 1773, every intereſt Meſſ. Perkins and company then had became veſted in the aſſignees of their effects; that the aſſignments to Meſſ. Barlow and company, and Meſſ. Holland and company, of January and April 1773, being executed by Perkins and Brown alone, were for that reaſon (without offering any other) incompleat and ſuperſeded by the aſſignment, under the commiſſion aforeſaid; and that payments and engagements to pay to Meſſ. Barlow and company, and Meſſ. Holland and company, under colour of their reſpective aſſignments, are abſolutely void, and that the aſſignees under the commiſſion have yet a right at law to recover all the debts due to Meſſ. Perkins and company. But to remove all objections, I will indemnify every perſon for what I ſhall receive of them for debts contracted with Meſſ. Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown. CHARLES YATES.

---

To be SOLD, and entered on the 1ſt of September next,

THE only *TAVERN* in the town of Manchester, at the falls of James river, with every conveniency for a public houſe; ſeveral of the out houſes are newly finiſhed. Beſides the houſes uſed for the tavern, there is a good new houſe, well finiſhed, with 2 rooms below, and 2 above, where the family may live quite retired, and a large garden newly paled in, with 5 or 6 acres of land, which runs above 300 feet on the main ſtreet, in a valuable part of the town, and capable of improvements. At this tavern are conſtantly boarded 20 gentlemen, at 25l. each per ann. beſides ſervants. Long credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, giving bond, with approved ſecurity. 3* BETTY TODD, junior.

---

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on the 1ſt day of September next, if fair, if nor, the next fair day, and entered upon at Chriſtmas,

A PLEASANT ſeat upon Potowmack river, late the property of Richard Foote, deceaſed. It lies in the lower pariſh of Stafford county, contains 200 acres of high level ground, and the ſame quantity of fine firm marſh, has a convenient dwellinghouſe of four rooms on a floor, many neceſſary outhouſes, and a good peach and apple orchard, thereon. Fish and wild fowl, few places, within many miles, are equal to it. The ſale will be on the premiſes, and twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity; the bond to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged. Five per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, and an indiſputable title will be made by

*William Stuart,*
*Richard Foote,*
*George Foote,*

---

WANTED, as a clerk for the church of Richmond town, a ſober man, of a good character, that reads and ſings well, and underſtands teaching pſalmody; he will meet with great encouragement, beſides what is allowed by the veſtry. For further particulars apply to the churchwardens, or Samuel Du Val, near Richmond. 2†

---

I FIND it neceſſary to give this public notice, that Jaſper Maudnit Gidley was diſmiſſed from being my collector in September laſt, and that no receipts given by the ſaid Gidley for money on my account, ſince that time, will be allowed by me; and I requeſt the favour of the gentlemen of the law, in the different counties, to retain in their own hands any bonds or accounts of mine delivered them by the ſaid Gidley, either before or after September laſt, and be kind enough to let me know, by a line, what ſteps they have taken on ſuch bonds and accounts. THOMSON MASON.

---

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that as ſoon as the courts proceed on their docket, he propoſes to practiſe as an attorney in the county courts of York and James City, and in the court of Huſtings at Williamſburg, and to continue his practice in New Kent and Charles City courts; and as his whole time and attention will be employed in this buſineſs, he thinks he can ſafely promiſe the utmoſt diligence and punctuality in it. He propoſes to attend at his lodgings, at Mrs. Rind's, in Williamſburg, the day before the courts of York, James City, and the Huſtings, and in all public times, to receive the commands of thoſe that will employ him. At other times, his clients letters left there will be forwarded to him in New Kent by a careful hand, who will receive and pay ſuch money at Williamſburg as the conveniency of his clients requires. Titles will be examined, and conveyances drawn, with care and diſpatch, by 4* B. DANDRIDGE.

---

PURSUANT to a decree of the worſhipful court of Amherſt, will be expoſed to ſale, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on Monday the 4th of July next, being court day, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, a valuable tract of land in the ſaid county, whereon Joſeph Magann now lives, ſituate on the main Carolina road, about 10 miles from Lynch's ferry, whereon is a good plantation, with orchards, and all convenient and valuable houſes, well calculated for carrying on the buſineſs of ordinary keeping to advantage, alſo two valuable ſlaves, of the eſtate of the ſaid Magann, to ſatisfy a judgment lately obtained by Daniel Gaines, gentleman, againſt the ſaid Joſeph Magann, in the ſaid county court of Amherſt. 3* GABRIEL PENN.

---

NORFOLK, June 13, 1774.

THE *ſubſcribers have for* SALE MADEIRA *WINE,* BARBADOS *RUM, CANE, SPIRIT, and* MUSCOVADO *SUGAR.*

PHRIPP and BOWDO[illegible]